lay or chance of amendment. Mr. Stephens parried very skillfully, yet it seemed that even he must have seen that, if his position is sound, the rule which grarantees the right to propose amendments and have them voted on in Committee of the Whole becomes a nullity. I presume the correct rendering to be that the right to propose and discuss amendments has precedence; but after the bill has thus been considered by sections, it is in order to move to strike out the enacting clause. The House could not vote understandingly on this proposition until after the bill shall have been

Mr. HAVEN opposed any action on the Free Kansas bill until after the Report of the Investigating Committee shall have been received. Tais seemed plausible, until Mr. H. (like Mr. Dunn) declared that he should vote against the Admission of Free Kansas under her Topeka Constitution any how. That being the very proposition now before the House, I do not see why we need wait for evidence which, however astounding or appalling, cannot affect the votes of Mr. Haven and his compatriots on this question. When the House comes to vote on the Whitfield and Reeder contest, that testimony will be effective.

The vote is expected to be close on Dann's motion to send the Free Kansas bill to Committee of the Whole, but I think it will be beaten. Then will come the struggle to put on the Previous Question, which Mr. Grow hopes to carry on Saturday and then pass the bill. I shall be very glad to see it effected by Tuesday night; but I believe the Brooks case will have precedence as a special order on and after Monday. But the House will never agree to fix a day for adjournment until after a decisive vote shall have been taken on the Free H. G.

POLYGAMY IN THE TERRIFORIES. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26, 1856.

The following is the bill to-day reported to the House by Mr. MORRILL of Vt , to suppress the practice of Polygamy in Territories of the United States. It caused a decided sensation in the House, but will be pressed to a vote in some shape. I am told that Mr. BERNHISEL, the Delegate from Utah, has fice wives, and I have heard that they were all at one time in this city; but I think that must be an error.

A Bill to punish and prevent the practice of colygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

Whereas, It is admitted that polygamy is permitted by the municipal regulations of one of the Territories of this Union, and is sought to be justified on the ground that this abomination in a Christian country is a religious rite of the inhabitants of said Territory; and whereas, no principle of self-government or citizen sovereignty can require or justify the practice of such moral pollution; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, being married and an inhabitant of any Territory of the United States possees exclusive jurisdiction, shall intermarry with any person or persons, or cohabit with any person or persons, or live with any person or persons as partners acknowledging conjugal relations, the former husband or wife being alive, he, she or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding \$500, and be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than five years; Provided, Levertheless, that this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent him or hereof any from the other for wife shall absent him or hereof and former than five years; Provided, Levertheless, that this person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent him or hereof any from the other for wife shall absent him or hereof and former than five years; the provided and the provided husband or wife shall absent him or hereof any from the other for wife shall absent him or hereof any from the other for wife shall absent him or hereof any from the other for wife shall absent him or hereof any from the other for wife shall absent him or hereof any from the other for where for the provided and the other for the provided and the provided and the other for the other for the pro this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent him or herself one from the other for the space of five years, the one of them not knowing the other to be living within that time, nor to any person or persons who shall be at the time of such marriage divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage, by sentence of competent authority, shall have been declared void.

MICHIGAN UNION COLLEGE,-This institution, situated in Leoni, Jackson County, Michigan, is now in the second year of its history, and is said to be in a very flourishing condition. It occupies four buildings, fitted up expressly for its purposes, numbers in the Preparatory and College departments 314 students, and has six teachers and professors, who depend upon eccipts from tuition alone for their salary. It numbers among its patrons and friends some of the best minds in Michigan, who are cooperating with the Trustees in an effort to raise \$100,000 toward endowirg the College After a praiseworthy example of liberality at home, the agent visited Boston, where he raised \$10,000 toward the permanent fund, and is now in this city for additional aid. We must say, however, that in our judgment it is hardly the duty of the East-In our judgment there are other duties of a more im perative nature.

THE CAMELS. - From the Indianola correspondence of the Texas Staats Zeitung we learn that the camels have at last arrived at their destination. With an improvidence that would do honor to the British war department. However, no skins or sacks are at hand in which to load the light Government stores which they are to be employed in transporting, and to strap barrels and boxes on their backs would be speedy death to them. The project of harnessing them to wagons was started, but as nobody knew how to adjust the thills to the high shouldered animals, it was given up. The present idea is to use enormous paddings unde boxes and barrels.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—
Two nen calling themselves Charles de Villers and Maurice
Fenice were arrested at Earle's Hotel, in New-York, yesterday
by Officers Mathews and Van Wagner, of this city, on the
charge of disposing of a borse and wagon which they had hired
from Williamson's livery stable, corner of Clemont and Fuiton
avenues. It is alleged that they also hired horses and carriages
from two livery stables in New-York which they likewise disposed of. They were locked up for examination.

CORONEE'S INQUEST.—Coroner Redding held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Charies Grogan, who was killed on the 20th inst, by a collision on the river. His body was recovered in Wallabout Bay. His remains were taken to Greenwood. An inquest was also held upon the body of a drowned man, found at the foot of Montages-street. He was dressed in a light cost and plaid cassimere puntalons. He was not identified. Verlicts were rendered in accordance with the facts in both cases.

EMBANKMENT ACCIDENT.—A laborer named Wm. O'Shoughnersey, had his leg broken in Greenwood cometery, on Thursday, by the caving in of an embankment.

THE LATE MR. ABADIE.—The funeral of the late Frof. Abadic took place yesterday from his residence in Fourth street, and was attended by the members of Engine Companies Nos. 8 and 13, of which be was an honorary member.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Hanford held an inquest yeaterday upon the bodies of two men found in the river near the foot of North Fifth street. One was dressed in a black suit, bue check shirt, and shoes. The other was the body of a colored man, very much decomposed. Verdict, found drowned.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Remaining June 17, 429; received during the week, 41; discharged, 75; decrased, 6; eloped, 1. Remaining June 24, 394.

"ONLY A SURVEYOR."—The Boston Courier has discovered that Col. Fremont is only an engineer or surveyor. Col. Washington too, was, during his early manhoed, "only a surveyor." But all his biographers have agreed that this honorable profession, involving great physical and mental activity, expended not in spinning political theories, but in promoting the great practical interests of the country, proved an admirable school to fit him for subsequent career. What was a good school for Col. Washington, will, I think, prove no less so for Col. Fremont.

There is another point of coincidence between the history of the Father of his country and that of the Discoverer of California. Col. Washington was just 14 years old when he was made Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Col. Fremont, if elected, will be just 14 years old when he assumes his place as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Then, I trow, it will behove border-ruffians, whether in Kansae, in Washington, or nearer home, to walk softly.

— Boston Atlas.

Horea Harcie, a man fifty six years of age, was sentenced in Schobarie, at the Circuit Term held there last week, to ten years imprisonment in Clinton Prison, for violating the person of a little girl but thirteen years of are.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NEWS AT WASHINGTON. Editorial Correspondence of The R. Y. Tribung.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27, 1856. Preston 8 Brooks has been indicted for assault on Mr. Sumner, and is expected to be put on trial next Monday. I do not know that arrangements have been made to employ exers counsel who will probe the conspiracy against Sumner thoroughly, but if not I trust there will be. The public and the Jury should know whether the gentlemen who swore they did not know when or where Sumner was to be attacked did not take care to keep within supporting distance of Brooks while he hunted and watched for Samner, and whether they as well as he were not armed with deadly weapons. Justice imperatively requires a most fearless and searching examination of witnesses, and I trust provision will be made for it. This case is not prosecuted in behalf of Senator Sumner, nor by his instruction, but if properly subpensed he will attend and testify. He will not be involved in the getting-up or management of the

prosecution. Senator Wade returned last night from Ohio, and reports everything going for Fremont and Dayton with a rush. He thinks any State that beats Ohio must give over fifty thousand majority.

The speeches to-day on Gen. Bayly's life and character were generally in good taste and feelingly expressed. Gen. Bayly had many warm personal friends in either House. Gov. Sewari's few remarks are especially commended. H. G.

Washington, Friday, June 27, 1856.
There is no prospect of the House concurring in the Senate's resolution, passed yesterday, for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th of July.
An effort will be made to-morrow, in the House, to force a final vote on the bill for the admission of Kausas into the Union.

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, June 27, 1856.

The Senate considered and passed the House bill authorizing the President to cause the Southern boundary of Kansas to be run and marked. Also, the bill respecting the harboring of deserters and to protect the public interest in regard to the enlistment and discharge of minors. the public interest in regard to the enlistment and dis-charge of minors.

The House bill establishing two additional land dis-

the public interest in regard to the enlistment and discharge of minors.

The House bill establishing two additional land districts in Minnesota passed.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of the Hon. Mr. Bayly of Virginia.

Mr. MASON spoke in exalted terms of the deceased, and offered resolutions of respect and condolence.

Mr. CASS paid a fitting tribute of respect.

Mr. SEWARD—In 1840, before I had personally met Thomas H. Bayly, and while he was yet young, I enountered him in a controversy conducted by him in the Legislature of Virginia, and by myself as the executive magistrate of New York, and I felt his ability and power, while I was compelled to acknowledge his manliness and dignified bearing. In 1850 we met here, prepared, I think, by mutual respect to be courteous adversaries. We remained in that respect toward each other until last December, when he, departing with a forlorn hope to Cuba, but deeply impressed that his disease had already become incurable, took his disease had intrude on the solemn offices now performed here, with so much propriety and justice by his immediate associates, further than to add the testimony of one whom the world regards as a stranger—and may possibly have considered an enemy—to the occased, to the truth of the highest praises which have been bestowed upon this eminent Virginia stateman. He was a man of practical ability of genius, and of magnanimity. Let no one censure me for throwing a simple wild flower among the wreaths that gather upon the bier that is passing before us and opening our own way toward that scene where we all, whether we shall have parted here as friends or enemies, shall meet again, in presence of the common father and judge of all men.

Mr. Mason's

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MILLSON (Va.) announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Bayly, pronouncing a high eulogium upon his public and private character, and offering the customery resolutions of respect.

Mr. GOODE of Virginia, Mr. COBB of Georgia, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio speke in similar terms of their deceased friend.

of their deceased friend.

The resolutions were adopted, and the House ad-

## FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Shannon arrived here last night. He authorizes The Republican to state that he has not resigned. He came to St. Louis to meet his wife, and will return to Kansas in the course of the week. He reports all

quiet in the Territory.

A letter to The Republican from Westport, 24th inst, says a meeting was held there on Sunday to denounce the murder by the Indians of the agent, Gay. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the Governor of Missouri, informing him of the murder and asking him to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. Thirty-five citizens of Westport, the letter states, subscribed \$750, in sums of from \$10 to \$50 each, for the purpose of offering a suitable reward for the apprehension and conviction

of the guilty parties. The Chicago company of emigrants disarmed at Lexington on Sunday, were aboard the Star of the Weet. When the boat landed, a committee of citizens came aboard and informed the captain of the object of their visit. He introduced them to Mr. Andrews, the President of the Company, who stated in reply to the demand of the committee that he had 76 men under his charge who were going to Kansas to settle; that each one of them had a gun, and they were determined to keep them. The committee replied that they were satisfied that the intentions of the party were hostile, and that they were recruits for the Lane and Reeder party in Kansas; and the people of Lexington had determined that they should not pass unless they gave up their arms. After considerable parleying it was agreed that the arms should be taken ashore and placed in the custody of a responsi-ble merchant, to be restored when the present difficul tice in Kansas shall be settled. The arms were then produced from various parts of the bost, and proved to be Hull's carbines, all loaded and with bayonets

# FREMONT REJOICINGS.

PORTLAND, ME, Friday, June 27, 1856.

A large and enthusiastic Fremont Ratification Meeting was held at Deering Hall, in this city, last evening. It was addressed by Ex Gov. Kent, Senator Ham-

lin, and other distinguished speakers.

Milwauker, Friday, June 27, 1856. A Fremont ratification meeting was held here last evening, in which 3,000 persons participated.

COMMODORE STOCKTON'S ACCEPTANCE. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 27, 1856.

Commodore Stockton's letter of acceptance says: "I will not let the Union slide if my body can stop He adds:

He adds:

"I accept of the nomination as a compliment to my inflexible American sentiments, and as a duty I owe to those Americans who so firmly adhered to their American sentiments, with the express understanding, however, that if the American party can be united on Mr. Fillmore on such a platform as I new occupy, I may be at liberty at any time thereafter to withdraw this acceptance."

ARRIVAL OF THE SUB-MARINE CABLE. HALLYAX, Friday, June 27, 1856.
The steamship Propontis, from London, with the subustine cable for the New York, Newfoundland and

London Telegraph Company, to be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, arrived at Sydney on Tucsday, 24th ired.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

PROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Friday, June 27, 1856.

The interest on the Coupon Bonds, issued by the city of Pittsburgh to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, June 1st July, will be promptly paid at the Bank of America in the city of New-York.

WEATHER AT BOSTON.

Boston, Friday, June 27, 1856.
The heat and closeness of the atmosphere during yesterday was relieved at 2 o'clock this morning by a severe thunder shower of short duration.

At East Boston one house was struck by lightning, doing considerable damage, and a large unoccupied building blown down. The vividuess of the lightning and force of the wind caused much alarm in the suburban towns, but no great damage was done.

# GRAND RALLY OF FREEMEN.

RATIFICATION IN BROOKLYN.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

The magnificent expression of enthusiasm for Fremont and Dayton, which New-York gave forth at and around the Tabernacle on Wednesday last, was fully paralleled last night in the Park in Brooklyn. Toward seven o'clock people began to gather about two stands which had been erected in front of the City Hall, and before eight the whole area of the Park was tolerably well filled. Patriotic airs were played by a band in attendance, and rockets and Roman candles were occasionally sent up. The Fremont song, the Marseillaise of American Freedom, was plentifully distributed to enger recipients, and as the masses thickened it was with difficulty that their enthusiasm was restrained until the meeting was called to order.

ABIJAH MANN called the meeting to order, and A. J. BERRY, ex Mayor of the City, was elected President by acclamation. On taking the chair Mr. B. gave thanks for the honor of being called to preside at a meeting whose object was to save the Constitution, and for the opportunity to express his feelings on an oc casion when events threaten the dissolution of the Union—to be permitted to speak in favor of the Constitution and the Union. He stood here to advocate Democracy—that Democracy which was inculcated in the Declaration of Independence—which protects the freedom of speech—that Democracy which once boasted for its advocates the followers of Jeffersonthe Democracy which requires no dark lantern or secret society to aid its objects [Cheers]. It may be said that I am a traitor to my party; but show me a man that dare say I was a traitor to principle [loud cheering]—that I ever deviated from the principles I always contended for. I come now before you to swear allegiance to that platform which secures the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of civil and religious liberty. It seems to me but yesterday that I stood before the people of this county the associate of Democrats who inculcated free principles, but who have now passed to their tomb. I thought I too had retired. I have discovered that the principles of the Democratic party of Kings County breathe nothing but hypocrisy and corruption. I am here by invitation to preside at this meeting. Could I refuse? Could any freeman refuse to respond to the sentiments of the Philadelphia Convention, and throw up his hat and help to carry out those principles ? [Cheers]. If there were not three here who agree with me, I should yet shout for Fremont [Cheers].

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then put in nomination, and on motion were elected:

Wards.
1. Hoberd Ford,
Horses B. Claffin.
2. E. B. Morrell,
Richard Bradley,
Gilliman, Wards.

1. Hoberd Ford,
Hornee B. Claffle.
2. E. B. Morreil.
Richard Bradley,
3. B. D. Silliman,
Dan'i A. Robbins,
4. Francis B. Stryker,
Francis O. Vandewster,
5. Akron Stater,
John Cammeyer.
John Cam

RETARIES.
E. T. Rile,
Frederick Sheerwood,
R. C. Moffst,
Julius Brainard,
Peter Rouget.

of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, was introduced to the semblage. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have long listened to the Fellow-Citizens: We have long listened to the announcement that there was no North, no South, no East, and no West. True, we have recently learned that there is a South—a tyrannical South. But when we got to Philadelphia we learned that there was a North [cheers]—a free and unyielding North [Cheers]. True, the star of the North had been obscured, but then it was again visible. We found, too, there was West [cheers]—a brave, gallant, glorious West. They came in untold numbers, and their watchery was, "Freedom now! Freedom forever!" [Cheers.] And there was an East—an East whose history was glorious in the past; and they, too, were fired with the same spirit [Cheers]. I have attended Convertions before this; but never before such a body of men, animated with such a noble spirit. Governors, cx Governors, Judges, Farmers, Mechanics, all were represented there. It would be natural to suppose there would be diversity of opinion. It could not be otherwise. But throughout all that multitude there was but one heart beating, and it beat for Freedom [Cheers]. The names of noble men were presented to the Convention for their choice. There were Judge M'Lean [cheers], Mr. Chase and W. H. Seward [lond cheers]; but the sentiment was that the man for the time had not yet been named. They proceeded to an informal ballot, and the ballot was almost unanimous for J. C. Fremont [Prolonged cheers]. A subsequent formal ballot gave a unanimous vote for him. They presented him to the Convention as the best man to lead us to victory [Cheers]. The next day they assembled to nominate a Vice-President. They looked over the Union and announcement that there was no North, no South, no was almost handmencheers. A subsequent formal ballot gave a unanimous vote for him. They presented him to the Convention as the best man to lead us to victory [Cheers]. The next day they assembled to nominate a Vice-President. They looked over the Union and found good men and true men everywhere. Of the rumber, it was thought that William L. Dayton was the man [Cheers]. The plain but energetic character of John C. Fremont is known to you all. We thought there might be some objection to his age ["No"]; but he is a good representative of Americas progress ["Yes"], and when he makes up his mind, he is reacy to act. Whatever the country calls for him to do, rely upon it, he will do it. He has no fears, he asks no favors. Trace his history, and you find him bringing to the knowledge of the people the great West; and further, you see him bringing a State to us, not bound with chains, but a Free State [Cheers]. To him, more than any one else, we owe the freedom of California. But the Convention had another duty They were to show their hatd—to show what their principles were. Their platform was the Declaration of Independence. They believed that all men had an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They believed that an honest man had the right to trample upon those rights. They believed that the great question of Slavery was nowhere to be found in the Declaration of Independence, and that in the Constitution there was no right given to put men in slavery. It gave no man the right to say, "There are good broad acres, and we will curse it with Slavery." Almost the only question is. Shall we have in America or not—shall Free men rule free men ! ["Yes"]. They do not mean to interfere with Slavery where it row exists, but they mean it shall not extend itself to corrupt and gangrene on the heart of virgin soil. Let Slavery remain where it is—but over another inch of soil it shall not extend. The men in that Convention were Union men; but they never dreamed that to support the Union was to pull down

tory for free soil, free men, free press and free speech [Lond cheere].

On motion the report of Mr. Sanford was adopted James Humphary then offered the subjoined reco'n-

tions:

Resolved, Tha' we cordia'ly approve the principles expressed in the resolutions of the Republican Convention at Philadelphis; is du to the maints anno of those principles, at all times, in all piaces, and at all hazards, we piedge to each other, and to the lowers of Libetty and the Constitution throughout the country, "our lives, surfactness, and our sacrad honor."

Resolved, That we welcome the nominations of Jonx C. Francor and William L. Davron as the apontaneous expression of the preliar will in favor of Free States, Free Ferritory and Free Freech, and as an unmateriable condemnation of the infamew recent of the Missouri Compromise. Its authors, advocable and sheeting, both at the North and the South, and of the outrages sactioned by the Federal Administration and its adherents in Rar sas and Washinston, is furtherance of that nefarious scheme; and we pledge to those nominations our undivised and steedy support.

Resolved, That the recognition by a great political party of the daugerous and dishement contrines of the Ostend Manifesto, and the nomination to the office of President of one of those conspirators are the present of the ostend Manifesto, and the nomination to the office of President of one of those conspirators are the present of the Ostend Manifesto, and

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.
Mr. Goward then sang a Republican rallying song.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS OF The Courser and Enquirer. Mr. Goward then sang a Republican rallying song. George H. Andrews of The Courser and Enquirer, next addressed the assemblage. After stating some incidents that occurred at the Philadelphia Convention, he said that the name of Passmore Williamson brought forth loud cheers. He was the victim of another Csin. They are told that Mr. Buchanan was a very respectable man. It was not a time to be mealy mouthed with Mr. Buchanan when his friends were bespattering our candidate. It is said he has lived long; so has a donkey [Laughter]. If he has lived long, so has a donkey [Laughter]. If he has lived long, he has lived longer from the public crib. While he sat with the greatest tyrants that ever lived in Europe, and when he hobnobbed with Lord Palmerston, Fremont was living upon grasshopper cakes and mole song [Laughter]. Will you keep him there longer ["No"]. Mr. Buchanan had always been publed by strings. He had not sufficient individuality of character to successfully hold the reings of Gevernment. He was an old man, and it would be a pity to take him out of the qualified. But they had met not to praise Mr. Buchanan to bury him; and, if it were not for their shouts, they might well suppose he was preaching Mr. Buchanan's funeral sermon. Mr. Buchanan was he who was for 54-40 or fight, and then backed down to 19, at the bidding of Old Buillion [Laughter]. But Fremont had succeeded in everything he had undertaken. He had explored new territories amid dangers. In conclusion, Mr. Andrews held before the assemblage the flag which had accompanied Col. Fremott in all his adventures. Its appearance graveted with enthusiastic cheers.

Alexander Hadden next addressed the assemblage. He said this was not the first time be had participated in a public discussion. But there never was a time when he had had his sympathies so enlisted in a cause. Why? Because it was not a question of dollars and cents or of policy, but because it involved

ticipated in a public discussion. But there never have as a time when he had had his sympathies so enlisted in a cause. Why? Because it was not a question of dollars and cents or of policy, but because it involved the principles of Freedom (Cheers). The Democracy say we forced this agitation upon them. No. It was forced by them on us by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Then it was necessary that we should raise this question and never cease the fight until the question is settled. It must be settled by making ne more compromises. A wise man is never fooled twice. They say we must step to the music of the Union. But how must we do it? By going for Liberty (Cheers). Liberty and Union belong together. Like Sir Charles Cold-stream, they say, while standing around the mouth of this volcato, "There is nothing in it." But when in November next an eruption takes place it will bury them, politically, deeper than Herculaneum and Pompeit. We have a nobler leader, whose instincts are for Freedom. We must go into the contest earnestly, and not fear pistols or gutta-percha canes, and then we must succeed.

Ald, HUNTLEY said they were accused of being a

nust succeed.

Ald. Hustilky said they were accused of being a sectional party, and in the same breath they say they intend to get the Whole Bouth and Fennsylvania. But if we are sectional, why are we so? It is because of the violated pledge the South has made to Freedom. Mr. Huntley then adverted to the different aggressions made by the slave power. The Democratic party now ignored the very principles of Slavery non-extension which they expressed years since. They now called us Nigger-Worshippers, because we refuse to work by side of slaves—they, who cannot manufacture the most common articles they want—who suffer the banks of the noblest rivers to remain barren—who send their sons North to be educated, and wished to God he coulc keep them here until we could make them such as we. But we are a people of seminaries, of churches, of newspapers, of manufactures, of general wealth—a people who do not tar and feather ministers, strike learned men down while they are defenseless in their seats. And, animated by the principles of Freedom, and led by such a man, if we did not triumph it their seats. And, animated by the principles of Freedom, and led by such a man, if we did not triumph it would be because we did not exert ourselves to do so. After further remarks by Thomas H. Rodman and Mr. Briggs of Ohio, the meeting adjourned.

At 84 o'clock Mr. J. W. KNAPP was elected Chairman of that portion of the multitude which was neares

Mr. R G. STEARNS was introduced to speak from that stand [Loud cheers were given for Fremont].

Mr. S alluded to the breaking down of the platform at the Buchapan ratification meeting, and elicited loud

Judge KIMBALL of Flatlands said he had long known Millard Fillmore. Mr. Fillmore had now come home, and in a very short time, when he had retired to Bufand in a very short time, when he had retired to Buffalo and looked over the country, he would say: I am in favor of Freedom, and I will not conduce to the triumph of Slavery [Loud cheers]. There was a great issue before the country now. Slavery must stop where it was [Three cheers for Fremont]. The whole North must come together now, and there must be no more dissension in the country. Mr. Kimball recited the terms of the Missouri Compromise and the story of its repeal. If that repeal were confirmed by the people, Slavery could no longer be restrained. They all agreed as to the present Administration. They wanted the voice of the nation through the ballot-box as to whether the great West should be given up to Slavery. For that we must have some one leader. Should the North crouch to the slavedrivers of the South' All other issues were now subordinate to that of Slavery. We must settle that first. Mr. Kimball retired amid three cheers.

We must settle that first. Mr. Kumball retired amid three cheers.

Judge Paytox then came forward, and was greeted with three cheers. He said that he had deposited twelve votes in twelve years, and had never spoken publicly to his fellow-citizens betore. He should vote for John C. Fremont because he was the leader of a party that was determined that Slavery should go no further [Loud cheers]. He should vote for him also because he had always been in favor of opening a great avenue to the Pacific [Loud applause]. At the Buchanan ratification meeting it was said that the nen who were going over into Kansas from Missouri were true Democrats ["No, no"]. If that is Democracy, save me from Democracy ["Go ahead"]. It is an honor to stand on the Republican platform ["That's it"]. He went into this campaign with no feeling that we should be beaten. Four years ago a meeting of this kind would not have had a corporal's guard. The party was based on principle and it must succeed. We must have free speech, free men and free soil ["And Fremont." Loud cheers]. The speaker proceeded to discuss the attack on Summer. He said that the outrage was that of one party upon another. that the outrage was that of one party upon another. No Democratic paper in the country had dared to con-

Mr. Jas. Campbell, was received with three cheers.

Mr. Jas. Campbell, was received with three cheers. He said that matters had changed very much since he had advocated these same principles eight years ago. It was in their power to control and conquer the power of Slavery now. In the North there was a thriving population. But in the South fertile lands had been exhausted by slave cultivation. [Three cheers for Fremont.] It was for them to say whether this system of Slavery should be extended over the fair fields of the West, which were yet unoccupied.

Mr. Wn. H. Galz of Brooklyn spoke to Americanism, to the American element. He loved Americana, but while he was an American, he was in favor of free speech [Loud cheers]. He was in favor of free dom in a free country [Louder cheers]. While he was an American, he was in favor of the speech [Country Louder cheers]. While he was an American, he was in favor of his brother and sister going to Kansas, and living there unharmed by Border Ruffians in Kansas and in Brooklyn, and he was going to vote against that party [Cheers]. He was going for the man who first planted the American flag on the

highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Show him the
flag it at James Buchanan ever put anywhere [Laughter and cheers]. The speaker unfuried an American
flag, with an eagle and a pipe of peace upon it, which
be stated was the one Fremont planted on the highest
peak of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. F. R. Lasz followed, amid cheering. He told
the story of the Circinnati slave mother. He said
that that and the outrage in the Senate had driven
him to desperation. He had been told that he must
not carry an American flag or he would be thought to
be for Fillmore. But he had done so and he was for
Fremont yet. They were told that Col. Fremont had
given no expression of his views. But the proof of the
pudding was in the eating and they would find out
when he was in the White House [Loud applause].

Mr. Fuller was introduced amid cheering. He

given no expression or his views. But the proof of the pudding was in the eating, and they would find out when he was in the White House [Loud applause].

Mr. Fuller was introduced amid cheering. He said that he believed he was in full communion with the American Church. He believed that American should be ruled by Americans, and he had some choice among Americans. He should vote for the man who caved his name on the summit of the Rocky Mountains and wrote it in the golden sands of California. He was as much an American as ever, but he was in favor of Free Territory. Gentlemen from the South told him that they were in favor of Filmore, but they could not throw away their votes on him. They must vote for Buchanan. He appealed to them whether Fremont, a man who had run away with a beautiful wife, was not preferable to Buchanan, who would be obliged to take some spinster to the White House, if elected, to do the honors [Laughter, and three cheers for Jessie]. He was horrified at the outrage on Sumner, but he was still more borrified that the first men in South Carolina indorsed it. We must fight them, not with guita percha canes, or with bowne knives, but at the ballotbox. Mr. Fuller retired amid loud cheers.

Mr. Gro. H. Andrews said that the time had come for all men to show their hands and make sure that their labors and their votes should be on the side of liberty. The only fault brought against Fremont was that he was young. Time would cure him of that (Cheers]. We were told that Fremont was Catholic. He was a Protestant, and his children were brought up in the same faith. Mr. Andrews continued for some time, and soon after 10 this section of the me sting adjourned.

The two main stands not being sufficient for the immerse mass of humanity assembled, two additional stands were improvised on the wings of the City Hall,

mense mass of humanity assembled, two additional stands were improvised on the wings of the City Hall, and several speakers were heard at each. It was not until after 110 clock that the meeting finally adjourned, and the enthusiasm held out to the last.

### RESPONSES OF THE PEOPLE.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION AT TARRY-

TOWN.

The citizens of Tarrytown held a meeting on Thurs day night, to signify their adhesion to the Republican movement, and to organize a Freemont and Dayton Club. The meeting was large and most respectable respectacle because all sorts and conditions of men were represented; orthodox clergymen lent the sanction of their presence, the mechanics and traders of Tarrytown turned out largely, and the men of prop erty and education of the vicinity were eager to ex-press their condemnation of the present Administration, and their determined intention to overthrow i and place in power the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. What was especially indicative of the feeling which pervades the entire County of West-chester, and the country on both sides of the Hudson, was the number of men of all parties collected; promi was the number of men of an parties consisted; promi-nent Democrats declared their unwillingness to follow the Pro-Slavery lead any longer; old-line Whiga shook hands heartily with Know-Nothings, and con-gratulated each other upon being found engaged in so good a cause; men who long since retired from active political strife confessed that the events of Kansas and Washington have called them again to take an earnest part in public affairs; others never known as politicians proclaimed this a time for the action of all good citizens; and young Americans, never having voted at a Presidential election, mustered in full force to show that they were of the true stock, and not degenerate. The original chairman of the meeting was N. B. Holmes, well known to the neighborhood as an influential Whig of old times; but after the organization of the Club, Chas. H. Lyon, a determined Democrat was chosen President. The other officers represented correctly the spirit that is abroad. A letter was read from John J. Herrick, premising material aid, though personal illness would deprive him of the opportunity of speaking. Addresses were made by Wm. P. Lyon, Jacob Storms, and Francis C. Woodworth, editor of The Youth's Cabinet. The last-named gentleman has but recently returned from Kansas, whither he accompanied the Congressional Commission, and his remarks were listened to with the profoundest interest, and elicited responses which plainly showed that the heart of the meeting best warm and strong for our

the heart of the meeting best warm and strong for our brethren at Lawrence and Topeka.

I am treepassing upon your columns, but you ought to know, and the people ought to know the following indersement of Col. Fremont's fidelity to the great cause of which he is the leader. It is sometimes asked: "Are you sure of Col. Fremont's principles?" "Do you know that he is true?" Let the following circumstance set at rest forever all doubts as to the senti-ments and conduct of our standard-bearer: A distinguished Californian, one who was the intimate, recently assured Mr. Woodworth that no man in California at the time of its admission to the Union, essessed the influence, or a tithe of the influence of im who is to be next President, and that entire influence was devoted to the security of California from the withering curse of Slavery. Great efforts were made to induce Col. Fremont to advocate Southern interests, but in vain. A deputation of ladies waited upon Mr Fremont, and urged her to exert herself in behalf of the South. "Why, Mrs. Fremont; what shall we do for cooks, for chambermaids, without slaves; who will do our work!" "Rather," replied the noble woman, worthy wife of such a man, "rather than "California should be a Slave State, I would do my own work and be my own servant." This is the spirit that animated her, and this the spirit that ani mated her husband to lead on the friends of Freedom to victory. This same spirit is now abroad; some of it, you may imagine, was evoked by the relation of this anecdote, and Tarrytown will take good care it does not sleep until the heavy majorities begin to roll is which shall secure to Freedom another and a greater

## FREMONT ON LONG ISLAND.

espendence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PATCHOGUE, L. I., Wednesday, June 25, 1856. I have just arrived here, after ten days journeying ground Long Island, and as I have been a careful in quirer during the time, into the state of political feeling, rot only at such populous points as Port Jef-ferson, Riverhead, Greenport, Sag Harbor, East and South Hampton, Moriches, and this village of 3,000 souls, but also among the wayside farmers and workingmen of all classes. I can give you good news by assuring you that the Fremont and Dayton banner is assuring you that the Fremont and Dayton banner is hailed, everywhere on the Island, with an earnestness and enthusiasm unknown in previous campaigns. As an example of the rallying to the Republican ranks—and it will hold good from Brooklyn to Orient, and from the Sound to the sea-shore—I have it from one of the most respected and influential citizens of South Hampton, that in place of the 30 votes he was able to bring to the ballot-box for Republicanism last Fall, he has the amplest evidence that over 100 (mainly from the Democratic ranks) have already, in that towaship, added themselves to the great cause of Freedom, Free Speech, Free Kansas, and Fremont. And the work is only fairly begun. Parallel examples are abundant.

The day uffer the nomination of Fremont, a merchant and leading citizen of Franklinville added a new sign to his store, labeled "Free Kansas and Fremont." The leaven of Freedom is working powerfully, for the people have come at last to appreciate the attitude and designs of the Southern Slaveocracy, and their entire indorsement by the Democratic party. I could give you names—but for their objection to be paraded on account of coming to a sense of duty—of heretofore leading Democrats all through the Island, also of "Conservatives" (which means chiefly devotess of the Slave Power, at a Journal of Commerce) that have come square round on the strength of the Kansas doings, and the assault on Sumner, to the side of Freedom, and which names would astonish even you.

This place is Fillmore's stronghold in the county; and hailed, everywhere on the Island, with an earnestness

astonish even you.

This place is Fillmore's stronghold in the county; and here, as I have it from the most intelligent sources, public sentiment is, at this moment, about equally divided between Fremont, Buchanan and Fillmore—but there is a daily wavering and falling off from the two atter. The sepsible Fillmore men have looked with

Certainty to Mr. Filimore's withdrawal (as having on Chance) and many of them say they will not go in to be crushed out with him, but will take position on one, thus far, has concluded he can go Buchanan—for that gentleman is taken at his word, as not James Buchanan, but the representative of the Cincinnati platform. Among the people hands are going to be shown all round in this great contest. The show off of Fillmore in your city (backed up by Mayor Wood and other Buchananites, who would like to see him put in position to damage the Republican cause) is understood here as made for effect elsewhere, but it won't work. Cambreleng, who has been a "Soft" light on the Island, leaves for Europe, I hear, on the 27th—doubtless to escape active service in behalf of Slavery.

In regard to the campaign, great anxiety is felt wherever I have been about the plan of organisation. A great majority are in favor of the school-district asstem, by which means alone every voter can be reached with documents and arguments if necessary. Long Island will do brave duty for Freedom in and up to November, and the most intelligent of her people feel conficent that the cause of Freedom will triumph. The doctrines of the Cincinnati Convention, and the Pro-Slavery "conservatism" of The Journal of Commerce, Express, and Observer, et id owne genus, are no longer popular in this region. For my own part, I pray God Mr. Summer's true remedy will be adopted, by a thorough wresting of the Federal Government from the Slave Power, and the holding of that corrupt and infamous power sternly within its present bounds.

# Madison, N. J., Friday, June 27, 1856.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. The people of this village turned out last evening in large numbers to respond to the nomination of Frement and Dayton. Although but a short notice was

ment and Dayton. Although but a short notice was given it was the largest political gathering ever convened in the place. The nominations and proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention were most heartily ratified. The Hon. E. D. Culver addressed the meeting in a speech of two hours, which carried conviction to all who heard it. A few outside rowdies who had been well supplied with lager, attempted to get up a manifestation for their man, but it resulted in a sickly squeel, which was in strange contrast with the hearty and enthusiastic cheers of the Fremont boys. You may rest assured that New-Jersey will nobly do her duty and give Fremont her votes, as the tide of public sentiment, which is setting in so strongly for "Fremont and Liberty," will be irresistible.

### RATIFICATION MEETING AT TRENTON Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. TRENTON, N. J., Friday, June 27, 1856.

Yesterday was the ratification meeting in favor of Free Kansas. Free Men, Free Labor, Free Speech, Frement: and indeed it was a beautiful turn-out. My epinion is that if Old Buck had witnessed it, and com pared it with the one he had, he would have torn his patriarchal beard in despair. The things have been done in the grandest manner. The procession formed in front of the American Hotel, and a good brass bandstruck up a lively tune. Then (to speak as Sparrowgrass), then the whole body began to move; then we
taw from our parlor in the hotel the band; then quite
respectable-looking men arm in arm; then two boys
with torches; then a banner with "John C. Fremoulfor President," "William L. Dayton for VicePresident;" then two more boys with
torches; then again the men, good-looking
mingled up with some others not quite so goodlooking; then the torches; then the banner; and
torches, and so on, for a long while again.
The banners were innumerable, and the devices were
thought beautiful by the people here.

I send you some of them:
1. "What is a Buck without a Doe!"
[This is for our Jessie. I presume.] in front of the American Hotel, and a good brass band

[This is for our Jessie. I presume.]
2. "Tyrants say Might makes Right. We say Right makes Might."
3. "Clear the track, ho! for a Pacific Railroad."
4. "Our will is for Free Kansas. Principles never

e."
5. "Hurrah, hurrah, the people are waiting
To cast their votes for Frement and Dayton.
So come along boys, roll in the ball,
We'll rout the Administration, one and all."
6. "Talk about your Wheatland—more chaff the

grain."
7. "We'll take the Buck by the horns."
8. "A man that is not afraid of a Grizzly Bear can't
be scared by a Buck."
9. "We strike for Freedom, but not with a cane."
10. "Little Jersey was true to Freedom in '76, so
she will be in '56."
11. "New Jersey good for 5,000 majority."
12. "For President, J. C. Fremont, the Rocky
Mountain Pathfinder, and the true Jersey Blue."
13. "Twin relica of Barbarism—Folygamy and
Slavery."

13. "Twin relics of Barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery."

These are only a small part—a very small part, indeed—of the inscriptions. After the men and boys there came along wagons drawn by two and four horses, or mules, with American flags, and filled half with rorches for supply, and half with men and boys—neouth looking, but well provided with fun and stout lurgs, all country people, but it seems good citizons as long as they shouted for Fremont. Then in one of the wagons was another band; then another brought up the rear with only a big drum and a fife. The drum and the fife were a long while before they could agree, but at last they did, and I suppose they meant to represent the fusion of the two parties. Then everybody joined the crowd—children, men, and even women, and everywhere they passed the main body was enlarged by new faces, new torches, and new banners. The hurrahs, by 9 or 10 o'clock drowned the noise of the target. all the bards. They kept it up till after 11, and though peaceable and peaceful men, made a dreadful

FREE-SOIL ORGANIZATION FOR FREMONT AND DAYTON.

A meeting of the Free-Soil Organization of 1848, in Jersey City, was held last night at Iroquois Hall, the purpose of taking action in reference to the Fall Presidential campaign.

Mr. B. B. GRINNELL Vice-President, occupied th chair, and S. Quarra acted as Secretary. The meeting was largely attended by some of the most respecte citizens of the city, and was very enthusias

Mr. A. H. Wells spoke of the organization of the club in '4s, and reviewed the action of the Democratic party from that to the present time—and in conclusion, he said that the platferm recently adopted at Philadelphia was the same as that adopted at Buffalo by the Free-Soil party in 48; the Republican banner was the one under which he should enroll himself.

Mr. E. B. WAKEMAN said he was glad to see so Mr. E. B. Wakeman raid he was glad to see so many present. He did not think it would be proper to keep up the old organization, and thought it would not be difficult for those who were sincere to decide how they should vote at the coming election. It was also gratifying to see that, out of all those present, not a single politician was there. After advocating the disbanding of the Free-Soil organization, he offered the following pressmble and resolutions, which were received with great applause, and adopted unanimously:

\*\*Riverus\*\*, This Free Soil organization was instituted principally by members of the Democratic party in 1848, for the purpose of opposing the election of Gen. Case the then Democratic candidate for the Freedency, on account of the predictive of the Presidency, on account of the predictive of the Presidency of the Account of the predictive of the Presidency of the Account of the predictive of the Presidency of the Account of the predictive of the Presidency of the Account of the predictive of the Presidency of the Account of the Presidency of the Presidency of the Account of the Presidency of the Pres

Democratic party, at that time, to the extension of Slavery into the free territory:

By hereas, The object of this and hindred associations was accomplished by the defeat of Gen. Cam and the election of Gen.

Taylor, whose lamented death has resulted in the restability of the Hillburstering Slave Democracy new dominant moder Fierce and his legates. Bucharan, it becomes measure for this Association to so back to the principles of 188, and fishe hattic over again: Therefore

Resolved, That while we sincerely deplors the absence of several of our leading Democracy members, who were with use resulted to the second principles and still firmly adhere to the doctrine that Democracy based on Slavery is no Democracy, and the second is now, as it was then, the duty of every true Democracy to epoce, by all honorable messa, the extension of Slavery into

it is now, as it was then, the duty of every three process by all homorable means, the extension of Slavery into free territory.

Readend, That we hold political principle to be of more importance then political plunder, and that, while we do not entertain any feelings of personal hostility to the candidate of the blave bemoeracy, we cannot approve of the platform that has reallowed bin mp, and we do therefore dealize ourselves unanimously in favor of the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia and as earnest supporters of Fremman and Duyton for President and Vice-President.

Readend, That the Free Soil Association of 15th be and is hersby dissolved, for the purpose of reorganization, and that a Committee be appointed to ascertain if possible where the hander of the Association is, and produce the same, so that the assume of Framont and Duyton may be inserted thereon.

The officers then vacated their seats, and Stephen R. Raisom was appointed Chairman, and R. Gilchrist, ir, was appointed Secretary, of the Republican Clab. Several addresses were then made and a series of resolutions were adopted. A committee of eight from each Ward was appointed, to make arrangements for a ratification meeting and to further the organization, and the neeting adjourned, after giving three hearty cheers for Fremont and Dayton.

IS COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 26-EVENING SESSION